

7th Social Science Lesson 7 Questions in English

7. Political Parties

- 1) Who was the supreme head of the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary branches in Earlier times?
- King**
 - Governor
 - Commander
 - All the above

Explanation: In earlier times, emperors and kings ruled India. The king was the supreme head of the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary branches. Governance was in the hands of one person.

- 2) India became democratic country in the year of
- 1947
 - 1949
 - 1950**
 - 1952

Explanation: In 1950 India became a democratic country.

- 3) A vibrant democracy needs a strong
- Governance
 - Political Party system**
 - Election system
 - None

Explanation: A vibrant democracy needs a strong political party system. Party System is a modern phenomenon.

- 4) In a democracy people are able to voice their opinions on
- Government
 - Budgets
 - Politics
 - Any subject**

Explanation: In a democracy people are able to voice their opinions on any subject.

- 5) _____ are the voluntary associations of individuals with broad ideological identity who agree on some policies, formulate an agenda and programme for the society.
- NGO
 - Political Parties**
 - Social Associations
 - None of above

Explanation: Political parties are the voluntary associations of individuals with broad ideological identity who agree on some policies, formulate an agenda and programme for the society.

6) Consider the Following

1. Political parties seek to implement their policies by winning people's support through election
 2. Parties vary in size and in the ways they organize themselves as well as in their policies
- a) Only 2 is True
 - b) Only one is True
 - c) **Both are True**
 - d) Both are False

Explanation: Political parties seek to implement their policies by winning people's support through election. Parties vary in size and in the ways they organize themselves as well as in their policies.

7) Any Political Party has a basic Components of

- a) **3**
- b) 2
- c) 1
- d) 4

Explanation: Any political party has three basic components the leader the active members the followers.

8) Which is Considered as the backbone of democracy?

- a) Election
- b) Voting
- c) **Political Parties**
- d) Parliament

Explanation: Political Parties are the backbone of democracy. Parties are not part of the formal arrangement of a government but they are essential elements to form the government.

9) Which of the Following is False regarding political parties

- a) **Parties are part of the formal arrangement of a government**
- b) They are essential elements to form the government
- c) They Formulate Public Opinions
- d) They serve as intermediaries between the citizen and the policy makers.

Explanation: Political parties are the backbone of democracy. Parties are not part of the formal arrangement of a government but they are essential elements to form the government. They formulate public opinion. They serve as intermediaries between the citizen and the policy makers.

10) A party is Recognized when

- a) it has been engaged in political activity for 4 years

- b) **it has been engaged in political activity for five years.**
- c) it has been engaged in political activity for two
- d) its candidates secure at least three percent of total votes in the last general election.

Explanation: A party is recognized if it has been engaged in political activity for five years. its candidates secure at least six percent of total votes in the last general election.

- 11) During the campaign before election, the candidates announce the programmes and policies that their party will undertake if voted to power called
- a) Party Policy
 - b) The Government Policy
 - c) **Party Manifesto**
 - d) Election Manifesto

Explanation: Party 'manifesto' During the campaign before election, the candidates announce the programmes and policies that their party will undertake if voted to power.

- 12) How many types of Major Party systems are present?
- a) 1
 - b) **3**
 - c) 2
 - d) 4

Explanation: There are three major types of party system. Single Party system, Bi party system, Multiparty system.

- 13) A system in which a single political party has the right to form the government is
- a) Ruler System
 - b) **Single Party system**
 - c) Bi Party system
 - d) Multi Party system

Explanation: Single Party System: a system in which a single political party has the right to form the government.

- 14) Single Party system exists in
- a) USA
 - b) UK
 - c) **North Korea**
 - d) Canada

Explanation: Single party is existed in the communist countries such as China. North Korea and Cuba.

- 15) The Biparty systems can be seen in the Countries
- a) China and UK

- b) **UK And USA**
- c) Cuba and USA
- d) India

Explanation: Bi-Party system can be seen in U.K. (the Labour Party and the Conservative Party) and in U.S.A (the Republican Party and the Democratic Party)

- 16) System in which the power is usually shared between two parties is
- a) Multi Party system
 - b) **Bi Party system**
 - c) Two Party system
 - d) Double Party system

Explanation: Bi – Party System: In Bi –Party system the power is usually shared between two parties. Of the two parties one becomes the ruling party and the other becomes opposition.

- 17) When the competition for power is among three or more parties, the system is known as
- a) Many Party system
 - b) Group Party system
 - c) Allies system
 - d) **Multi Party system**

Explanation: When the competition for power is among three or more parties, the system is known as multi party system.

- 18) Which is the example for Multi party system other than India?
- a) **Norway**
 - b) US
 - c) Canada
 - d) Cuba

Explanation: Multi type of party system is in existence in India, France, Sweden and Norway etc.

- 19) India's party system originated in the late
- a) 18th century
 - b) 20th century
 - c) **19th century**
 - d) 17th century

Explanation: India's party system originated in the late 19th century.

- 20) Which country has the largest number of political parties in the world?
- a) Iran
 - b) **India**
 - c) Canada
 - d) Italy

Explanation: India has the largest number of political parties in the world.

- 21) In India we find the existence of political parties at
- a) 2 levels
 - b) 3 levels**
 - c) 4 levels
 - d) 5 levels

Explanation: In India we find the existence of political parties at three levels. They are National parties, Regional parties, and Registered but unrecognised parties (independent candidates).

- 22) The Head quarters of Indian Election Commission is Located at
- a) Pune
 - b) New Delhi**
 - c) Dehradun
 - d) Mumbai

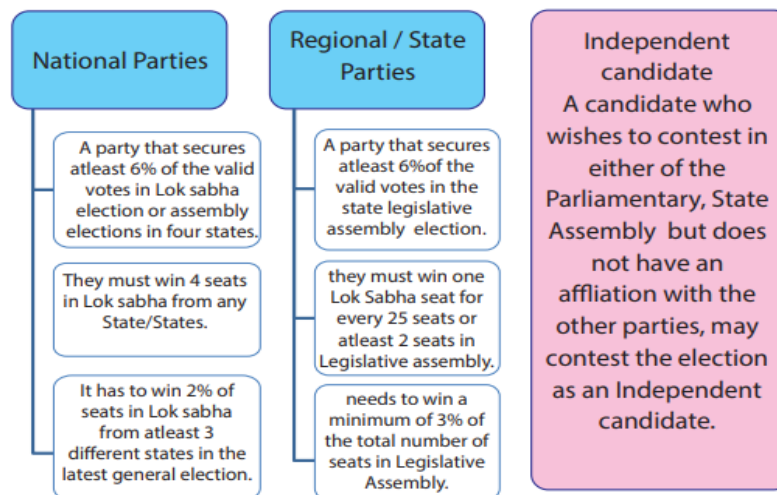
Explanation: Election Commission head quarter is located in New Delhi.

- 23) One of criteria for party is said to be a national party when
- a) A party that secures atleast 6% of the valid votes in Lok sabha election or assembly elections in four state**
 - b) It wins a minimum of 3% of the total number of seats in Legislative Assembly.
 - c) It win 3 seats in Lok sabha from any State/States.
 - d) None of above

Explanation:

Criteria for Recognition

The Election Commission of India has some criteria for the recognition of political parties in India.



24) The symbols are either reserved or free as per the election symbols order of

- a) 1990
- b) 1968**
- c) 1952
- d) 1998

Explanation: As per the Election Symbols order 1968, symbols are either reserved or free. A reserved symbol is meant for a recognized political party. A free symbol is reserved for unrecognized party.

25) To form a Political Party One must need atleast a members of

- a) 50
- b) 100**
- c) 200
- d) 1000

Explanation: Must have atleast 100 members. Each member needs to hold a voting card.

26) A party is Said to be Eligible to be recognized as Regional party only when it secures atleast how much percentage of Vote in State Legislative election?

- a) 3
- b) 5
- c) 6**
- d) 7

Explanation: A party that secures atleast 6%of the valid votes in the state legislative assembly election.

27) A candidate who wishes to contest in either of the Parliamentary, State Assembly but does not have an affiliation with the other parties is

- a) Korada Candidate
- b) Independent candidate**
- c) Partyless Candidate
- d) None

Explanation: A candidate who wishes to contest in either of the Parliamentary, State Assembly but does not have an aiation with the other parties, may contest the election as an Independent candidate.

28) Registered but Un recognized Parties has to choose one symbol form free symbol _____announced by the Election Commission

- a) Poll Panel**
- b) Election Panel
- c) Symbol Panel
- d) None of above

Explanation: This party has to choose one symbol form free symbol 'poll panel' announced by the Election Commission.

29) Recognition of a political party is accorded by

- a) President
- b) Governor
- c) **Election Commission**
- d) Parliament

Explanation: Recognition of a political party is accorded by Election Commission.

30) The party which gets second largest number of seats next to the majority party in the election is called the

- a) Ally Party
- b) **Opposition Party**
- c) Second Party
- d) None of above

Explanation: The party which gets second largest number of seats next to the majority party in the election is called the Opposition party.

31) The leader of the opposition party enjoys the rank of a

- a) MLA
- b) **Cabinet Minister**
- c) MP
- d) Speaker

Explanation: The leader of the opposition party enjoys the rank of Cabinet Minister.

32) When a single party sometimes may not secure the majority required to form the government.

In such a case, some parties join together to form the government. Such government is called

- a) Ally Government
- b) Group Government
- c) Bi Government
- d) **Coalition Government**

Explanation: In a Multiparty system a single party sometimes may not secure the majority required to form the government. In such a case, some parties join together to form the government. Such government is called Coalition Government.

33) _____ is a standardised symbol allocated to a political party.

- a) **Electoral symbol**
- b) Poll symbol
- c) Party symbol
- d) None of above

Explanation: An electoral symbol is a standardised symbol allocated to a political party.

34) The Election commission has stopped allotting symbols of

- a) **Animals**
- b) Bird
- c) Fruits
- d) None of above

Explanation: The Election commission has stopped allotting animals as symbols. The only exceptions are the lion and the elephant.

35) Consider the Following and find the false statement

- a) State parties are allotted to certain symbols that no other party can use the symbol in that particular state but which different parties in different states can use the same symbol
- b) **The symbol of nationally recognized parties is not standard throughout India.**
- c) That symbol will not be allotted to any other party or individual.
- d) None of above.

Explanation: The symbol of nationally recognized parties is standard throughout India. That symbol will not be allotted to any other party or individual.